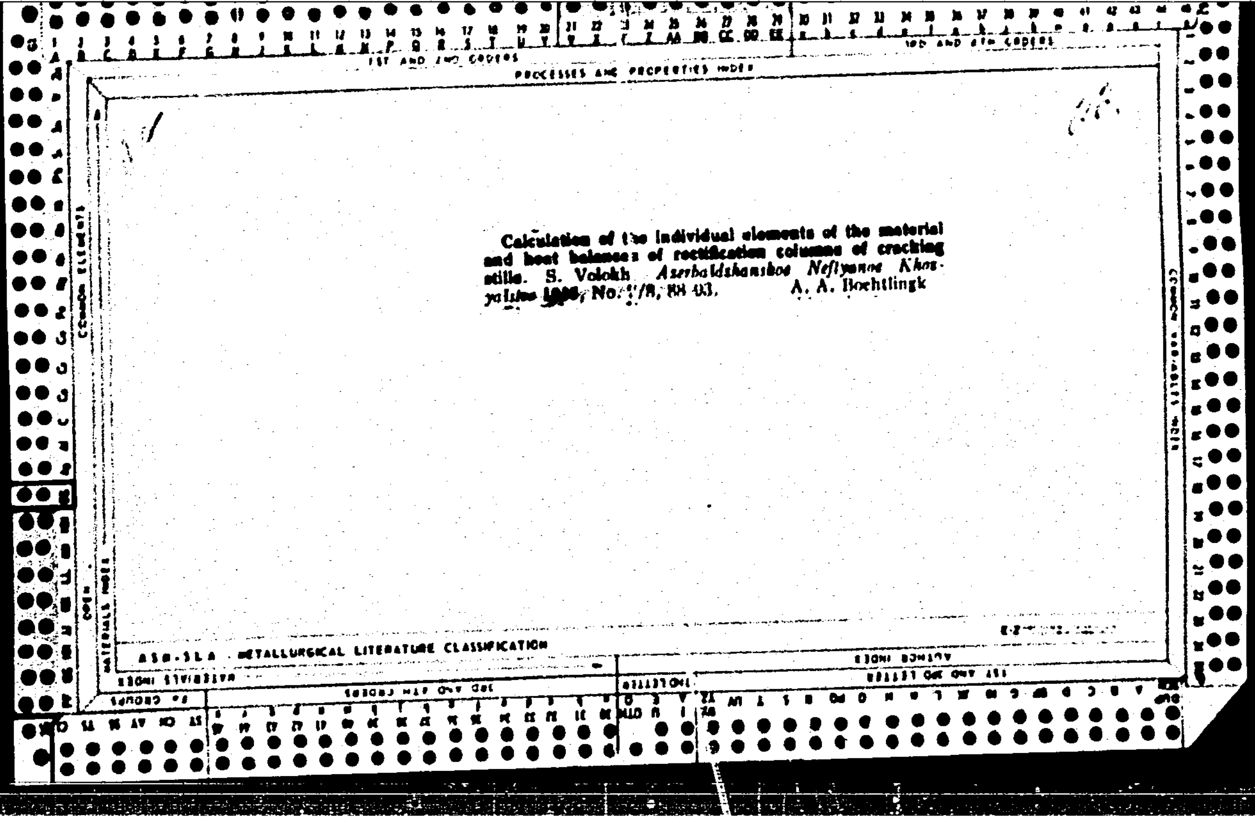


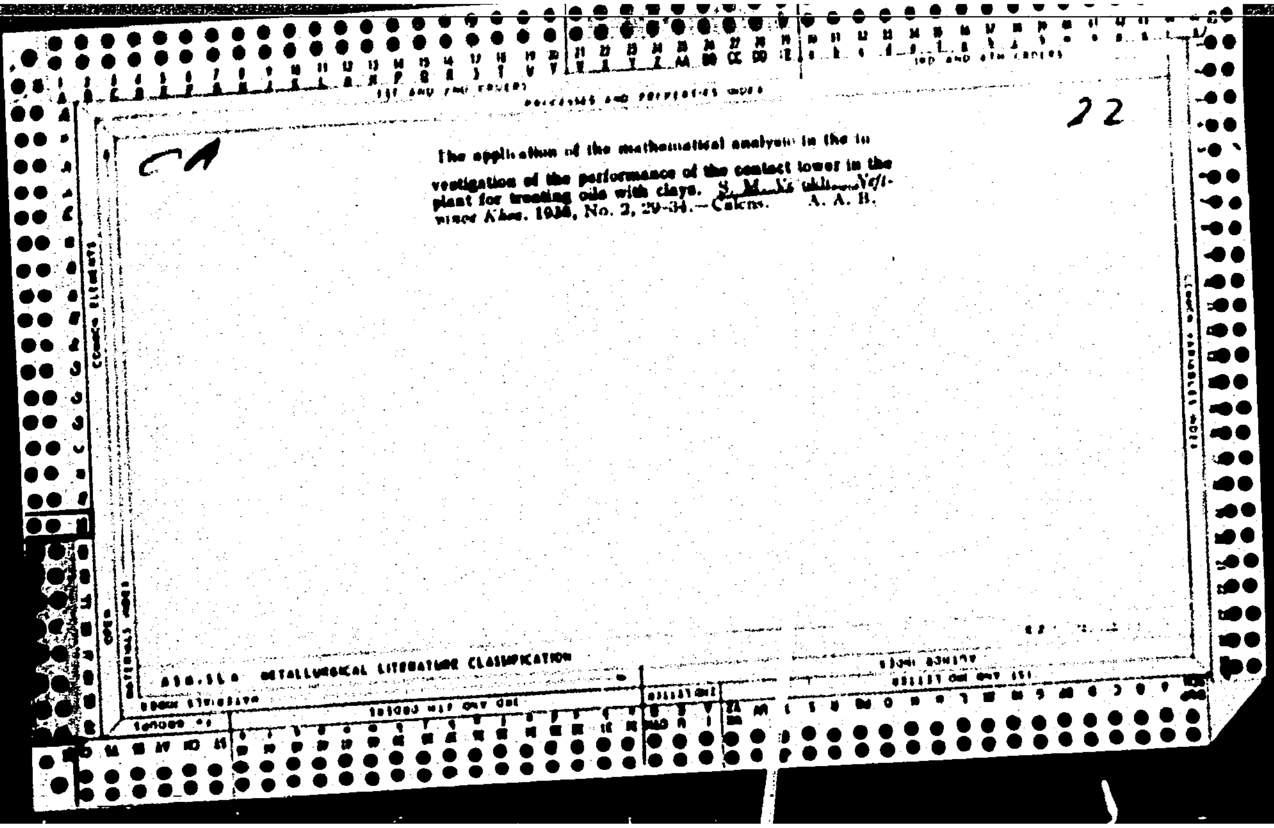
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Calculation of the individual elements of the material and heat balances of rectification columns of cracking stills. S. Volokh *Azerbaidzhanskoe Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo* [illegible], No. [illegible]/8, 88-93. A. A. Boehtlingk

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

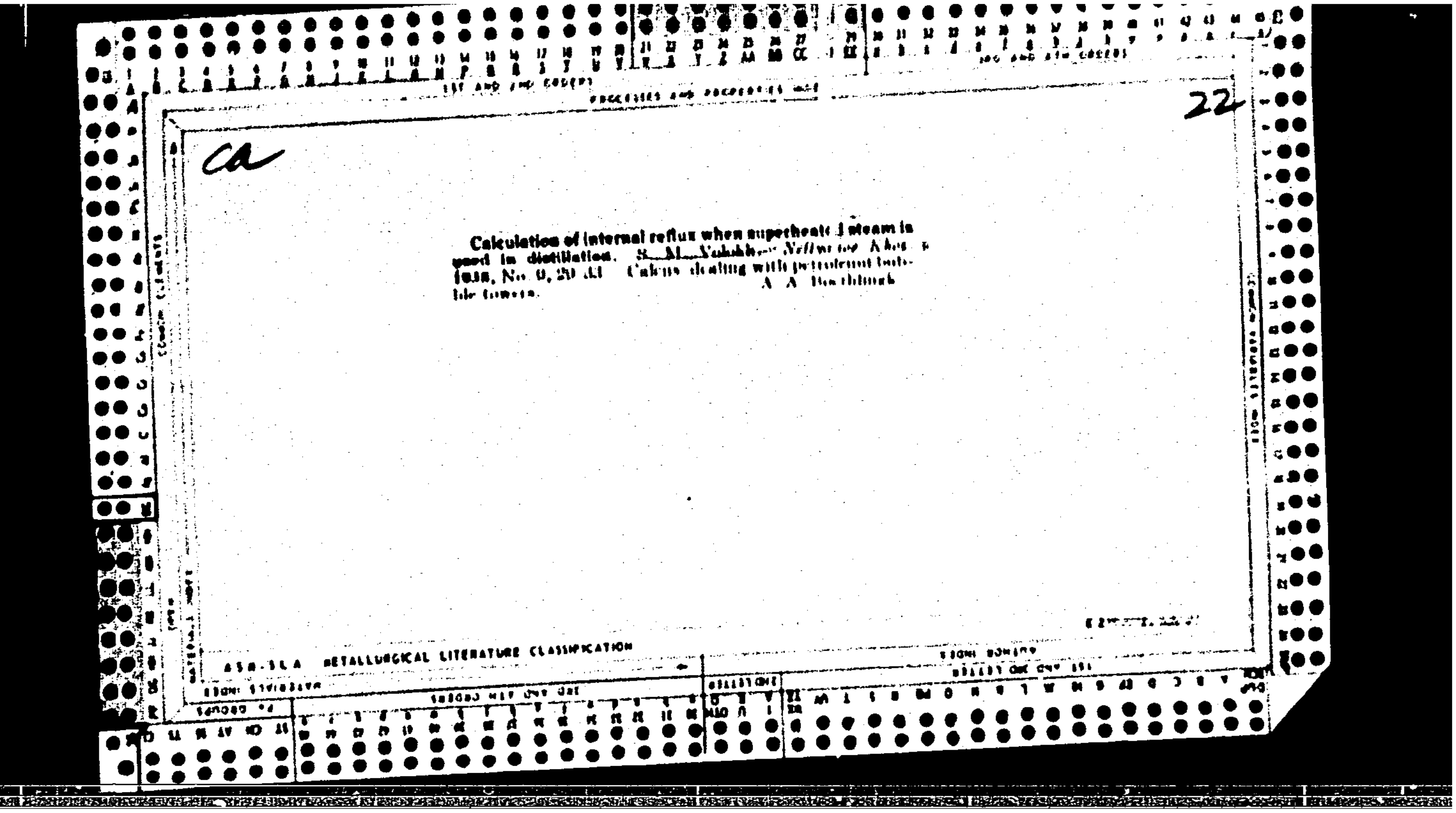


CA

22

The application of the mathematical analysis in the investigation of the performance of the contact tower in the plant for treating oils with clays. S. M. V[illegible]. Neftianoe Khoz. 1936, No. 2, 29-34.—Calcns. A. A. B.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

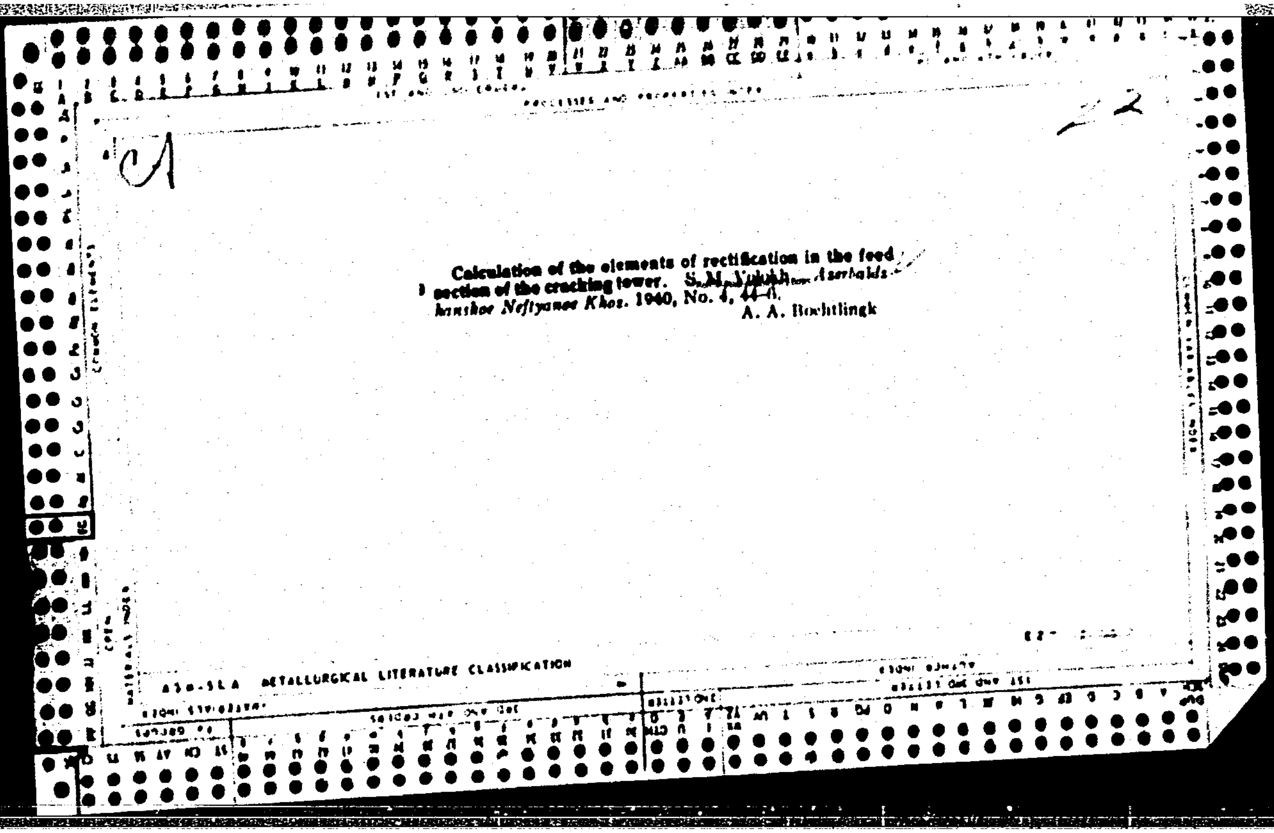


ca

22

Calculation of internal reflux when superheated steam is used in distillation. S. M. Yakhkh— Neftyanoe Khoz. 1938, No. 9, 20-21. Calcns. dealing with petroleum bubble towers. A. A. Boehtlingk

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

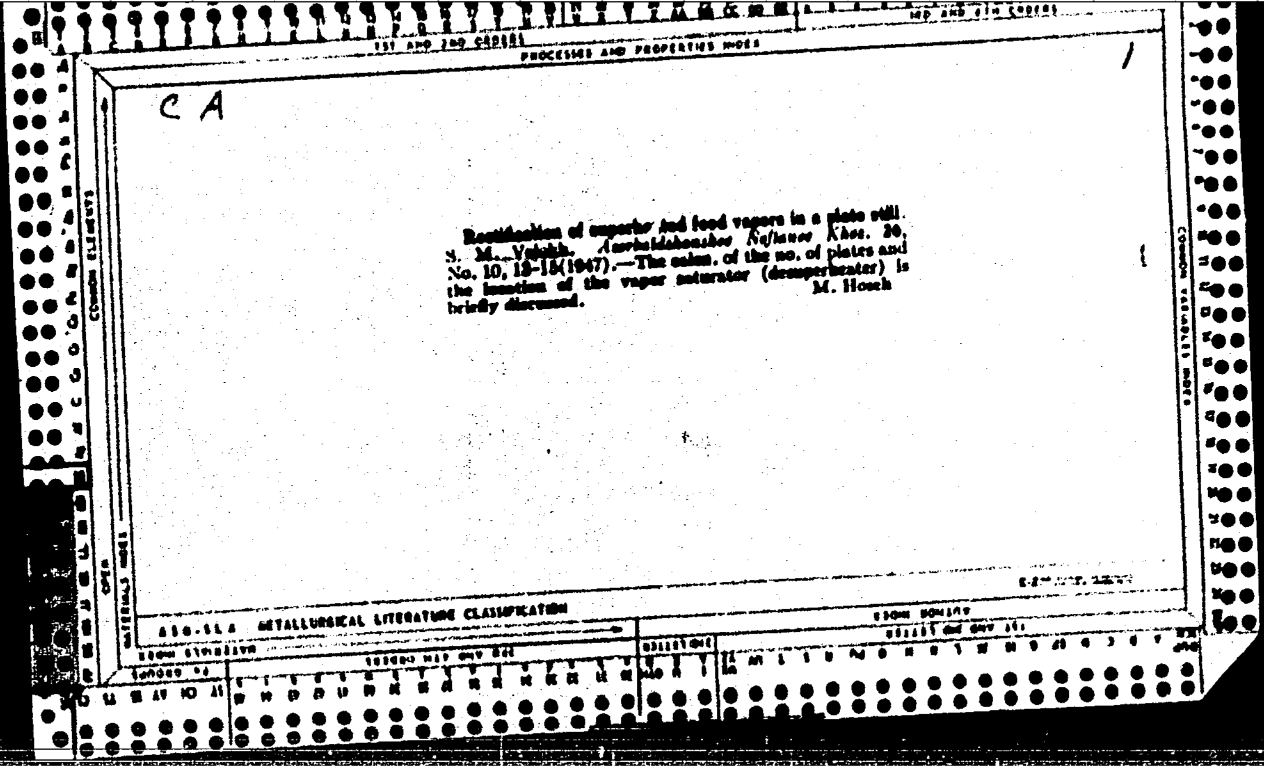


A1

22

Calculation of the elements of rectification in the feed section of the cracking tower. S. M. Yukhh. *Azerbaidzhanskoe Neftyanoe Khoz.* 1940, No. 4, 44-6.
A. A. Boehtlingk

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

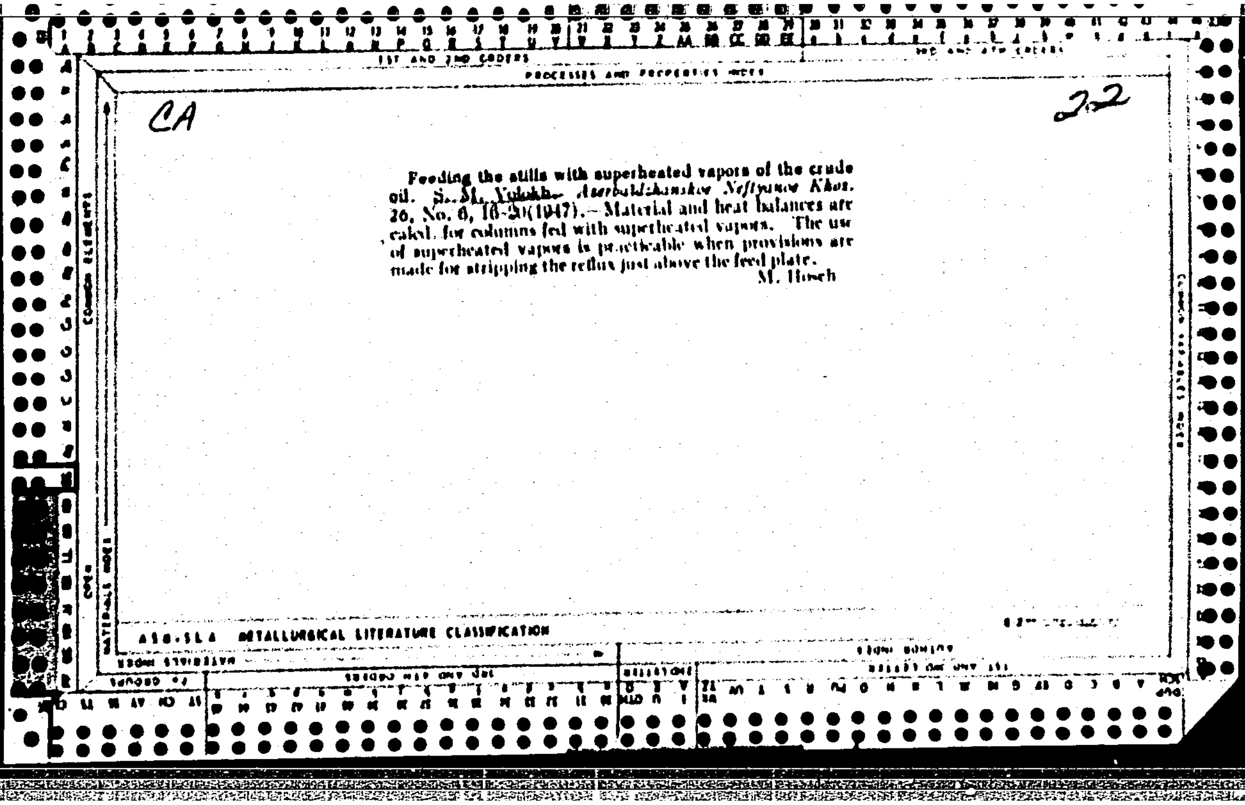


1ST AND 2ND ORDERS
3RD AND 4TH ORDERS
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX
A10-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

1

Rectification of superheated feed vapors in a plate still. S. M. Vaiskh. *Azerbaidzhanskoe Neftyanoe Khoz.* 26, No. 10, 13-15(1947).—The calcn. of the no. of plates and the location of the vapor saturator (desuperheater) is briefly discussed. M. Hosch


1ST AND 2ND ORDERS
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

22

Feeding the stills with superheated vapors of the crude oil. S. M. Yolokh. Azerbaidzhanskoe Neftyanoe Khoz. 26, No. 6, 18-20(1947).—Material and heat balances are calcd. for columns fed with superheated vapors. The use of superheated vapors is practicable when provisions are made for stripping the reflux just above the feed plate.

M. Hosch

VOLOKH, S. M.

42376: VOLOKH, S. M. O raskhode rastvoritelya pri ochistke masel azerbaydzhk. Neft. khoz-vo 1948, No. 10, s. 14-16

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh statey, Vol. 47, 1948

BLAGOVIDOV, I.F.; SPEKTOR, Sh.Sh.; UDALYY, A.M., vedushchiy redaktor;
VOLOKH, S.M., professor, redaktor; ISMAYLOV, R.G., dotsent, redaktor

[Operation of oil refineries] Eksploatatsiia neftepererabatyvaiushchikh zavodov. Pod red. S.M.Volokha i R.G.Ismailova. Baku, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-tiplovnoi lit-ry, Azerbaidzhanskoe otd-nie, 1951. 199 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 7:10)
(Petroleum--Refining)

VOLOKH, S.

AID P - 1786

Subject : USSR/Chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 78 - 24/26

Author : Volokh, S.

Title : Bagaturov, S. A. Kurs teoric peregonki i rektifikatsii (Text-book on the Theory of Distillation and Rectification) Gostoptekhizdat, 1954. 478 pages (Book Review)

Periodical : Neft. khoz., v.33, no.3, 94-96, Mr 1955

Abstract : This text-book on the thermodynamic theory of distillation and rectification (fractionation) is favorably reviewed. The book is approved by the Ministry of Higher Education of the USSR as a text-book for students of institutions of higher learning.

Institution: None

Submitted : No date

VOLOKH, Samuil Markovich, professor; PETROV, V.N., redaktor; SHTEYNGEL', A.S., redaktor izdatel'stva

[Principles of a theory of extraction applied to purification of oils by solvents] Osnovy teorii ekstraktsii primenitel'no k ochistke masel rastvoriteliami. Baku, Azerbaidshanskoe gos. izd-vo neft.i nauchno-tekhn.lit-ry, 1957. 91 p. (MIRA 10:9)

(Petroleum--Refining)

VoLokH, S.M.

EMIRDZHANOV, Rauf Tairovich, dots., kand.tekhn.nauk; VOLOKH, S.M., prof., red.; GONCHAROV, I.A., red.izd-va

[Examples of calculations of petroleum refinery processes and apparatus] Primery raschetov neftezavodskikh protsessov i apparatov. Baku, Azerbaidzhanskoe gos. izd-vo neft. i nauchn.-tekhn.lit-ry, 1957. 403 p. (MIRA 11:4)
(Petroleum--Refining)

VOLOKH, S.M.

VOLOKH, S.M., prof.

Regarding "the theoretical plate." Azerb. neft. khoz. 36 no.5:48 My '57. (MIRA 10:11)

(Diffusion)

VOLOKH, S.M., prof.

[redacted] Analyzing liquid hydrocarbon solutions in gas-fractionating apparatus. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz no. 5:10 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

(Hydrocarbons)

KRISHNA, P.V.; VOLOKH, S.M., prof., rukovoditel' raboty

Dearomatization of kerosine fractions of secondary derivation using furfural. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 8 no.2:55-58 '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. M. Azizbekova.

ALEKSEYEV, V.P.; VOLOKH, S.M.

Analytical calculation of multicomponent rectification.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 3 no.5:127-131 '60.
(MIRA 15:6)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii imeni M. Azizbekova.
(Distillation, Fractional)

VOLOKH, Samuil Markovich, prof.; KUTYUMOV, P.S., red.; AL'TMAN,
T.B.~~, red. izd-va~~

[Principles of accurate laboratory control in gas fractioning plants]Osnovy pravil'nogo laboratornogo kontrolia na gazofraktsioniruiushchikh ustanovkakh. Baku, Azerbaidzhanskoe gos. izd-vo neftianoi i nauchno-tekhn. lit-ry, 1960. 21 p. (MIRA 15:7)

(Gases--Analysis)

VOLOKH, S.M.,prof.

Letter to the editor pertaining to B. N. Mikhailovskii's article "Calculation of rectification columns based on theroretical plates and units of transfer." Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;khim. i khim.tekh. 3 no.2:386 '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy neftezavodskikh i khimicheskikh apparatov i oborudovaniya Azerbaydzhanskogo instituta nefti i khimii imeni M. Azizbekova.

(Plate towers)

(Mikhailovskii, B.N.)

VOLOKH, T.F.

Stability of alcoholic solutions of an AG salt - ε -caprolactam copolymer. Khim.volok. no.1:17-19 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Kiyevskiy kombinat.
(Hexamethylenimine)

AUTHOR: Volokh, T. F.

S/183/60/000/01/005/031
B004/B014

TITLE: Stability of Alcoholic Solutions of the Copolymer of AG Salt With ε-Caprolactam

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskiye volokna, 1960, Nr 1, pp 17-19 (USSR)

TEXT: A copolymer is produced by the Kombinat of the author from ε-caprolactam and AG salt in the ratio 60:40. The alcoholic solution of this copolymer is used for varnishing imitation leather and other purposes. However, only hot solutions of this copolymer are stable. When they are cooled, they solidify rapidly. The author studied the stabilization of this copolymer by means of various additions and by modifying the ratio of its components. The stabilization of the solution was checked by a method devised by the Kiyevskiy regeneratorno-rezinovyy zavod (Kiyev Factory for Regenerated Rubber), which is based on the determination of the time passing until the solution becomes dull. The polymer taken out of the production proved to be so inhomogeneous that experiments had to be performed with samples prepared in the laboratory. The results obtained are compiled in table 1. Copolymers with 50% of AG salt and 50% of ε-caprolactam and with 40% of AG salt and 60% of ε-caprolactam were the most stable. Their stability is increased by adding 2% of benzoic acid, 10% of

Card 1/2

Stability of Alcoholic Solutions of the Copolymer
of AG Salt With ε-Caprolactam

S/183/60/000/01/005/031
B004/B014

formalin, or 10% of carbon tetrachloride, as well as by treating the solid copolymer with 40% formalin (Table. 2). A sample of this copolymer was dried at 125° and then dissolved in alcohol with different water content. Stability increased with rising water content of the alcohol (Table 3). There are 3 tables and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy kombinat (Kiyev Kombinat)

Card 2/2

VOLOKH, V..

"How to solve a problem" by D.Poia. Reviewed by V.Volokh.
Znan. ta pratsia no.2:30 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

(Logic)
(Poia, D.)

VOLOKH, V.

Drops of meteorites. Znan. ta pratsia no.1:18-19 Ja '62.
(MIRA 15:1)

(Meteorites)

ALEKSANDROV, N.N.; VOLOKH, V.G.

Efficiency of FPP-15 filters. Trudy GGO no.138:56-59 '63.
(MIRA 17:2)

VOLOKH, V.G.; GUSHCHINA, M.V.; IGRUNOV, V.D.; NECHAYEV, I.N.; POKROVSKAYA, I.A.; TRIFONOVA, T.S.; TSYGANOVA, A.M.; RUSIN, N.P., otv.red.; KITAYTSEV, A.M., red.; KUZ'MIN, L.A., red.; OLIMPOV, V.G., red.; SKITEYKIN, I.S., red.; BERLIN, I.A., red.; NECHAYEV, I.N., red.; SHCHERBAKOVA, L.F., red.; MARTYNOV, S.I., red.; SIMONOV, Ya.P., red.; IVANOV, A.P., red.; BESSONOV, N.P., red.; YASNOGORODSKAYA, M.M., red.; VLADIMIROV, O.G., tekhn.red.

[Directions for hydrometeorological stations and posts] Nastavlenie gidrometeorologicheskim stantsiiam i postam. Leningrad, Gidrometeor.izd-vo. No.3, pt.1. [Observations at meteorological stations] Meteorologicheskie nabliudeniia na stantsiiakh. 1958. 223 p. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby. 2. Sotrudniki Metodicheskogo otdela Glavnoy geofizicheskoy observatorii im. A.I.Voyeykova (for Volokh, Gushchina, Igrunov, Nechayev, Pokrovskaya, Trifonova, TSyganova). 3. Glavnoye upravleniye Gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby SSSR (GUGMS)(for Kitaytsev, Kuz'min, Olimpov, Skiteykin). 4. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya (GGO) (for Berlin, Nechayev, Rusin, Sherbakova). 5. Mestnyye upravleniya Gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby (for Martynov, Simonov, Ivanov, Bessonov).

(Meteorology--Observations)

8.5-155 551.508.71

[illegible] Sravnenie rezul'tatov pokazanii dozhdemera i osadkomera Tret'iakova [illegible]

BELEN'KIY, S.I.; KOMAROVA, L.I.; Prinimali uchastiye: SKIBA, I.B.;
BELAVSKIY, M.A.; VOLOKH, V.Ya.

Propagation of fodder yeast on corncob hydrolyzates. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 18 no.3:20-22 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. VNIIsintezbelok.

VOLOKH, Ya. F., inzh.

Using reinforced concrete in constructing arched roofs. [Suggested by IA. F.Volokh.]. Rats. i izobr. predl. v stroi. no. 4:5-8 '57.
(MIRA 11:8)

(Roofs, Concrete)

VOLOKH, Ye.M.

Intra-arterial blood injection in mortal blood loss in obstetric and gynecological practice. Akush. gin. no.6:72-73 Nov-Dec 1952. (CLML 23:4)

1. Of the Gynecological Division (Head -- D. M. Volokh), Ternopol' Oblast Hospital.

VOLOKH, YU. A.

VOLOKH, YU. A. "Echinococcal disease in northern Kirgizia." Kirgiz State Medical Inst. Frunze, 1956.
(Dissertation for the Degree of Doctor in Medical Sciences)

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 18, 1956

VOLOKH, Yu. A.: Doc Med Sci (diss) -- "Echinococcosis of man. Experience in treatment, active detection of patients, and the organization of the fight against this invasion in the Kirgiz SSR". Alma-Ata, 1958. 22 pp (Kazakh State Med Inst), 300 copies (KL, No 5, 1959, 154)

VOLOKH, Yu.A.

Terminology and classification of echinococcosis. Izv. AN Kir.
SSR. Ser. biol. nauk 2 no.6:49-52 '60. (MIRA 14:6)
(HYDATIDS)

VOLOKH, Yu.A.

New method for studying the diffusion of echinococcosis in man. Izv. AN Kir. SSR, Ser. biol. nauk 2 no.6:101-103 '60.
(MIRA 14:6)

(KIRGHIZISTAN--HYDATIDS)

VOLOKH, Yu.A.

Surgery in liver echinococcosis. Izv. AN Kir. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk 5 no.3:77-82 (MIRA 17:1)

AKHUNBAYEV, I.K.; VOLOKH, Yu.A.

Organizing control of echinococcis in Kirghizia. Izv. AN Kir. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk 2 no.6:17-21 '60. (MIRA 14:6)
(KIRGHIZISTAN--HYDATIDS)

VOLOKH, Yu.A.; MALYSHEV, S.B.

Echinococcosis in southern Kirghizia. Izv. AN Kir. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk 2 no.6:41-48 '60. (MIRA 14:6)
(KIRGHIZISTAN--HYDATIDS)

VOLOKH, YURIY ALEKSANDROVICH

N/5
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EKHINOKOKKOVAYA BOLEZN' U LYUDEY [ECHINOCOCCOSIS IN HUMANS] FRUNZE, IZD-VO AKADEMII NAUK KIRGIZSKOY SSR, 1957.

252 P. ILLUS., DIAGRS., TABLES.

"LITERATURA": P. 233-257.

BELYAYEV, B.Ye., inzh.; BULAKH, V.F., inzh.; VOLOKH, Yu.G., inzh.;
EVENTOV, I.M., inzh.

Unit for preparing road emulsions. Stroi. i dor. mash. 10
no.9:11-13 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

VOLOKHIN

VOLOKHIN (Candidate of Veterinary Sciences) Ejection of mummificated fetus from cow with the aid of stilberstrol.

So: Veterinariya, 22; (2-3); February/March 1945; Uncl.
TABCON

VOLOKHIN, I.A. (selo Dzvinkovoye Zakarpatskoy oblasti)

Preservation of vaccines and sera in a well shaft in a rural area.
Fel'd. i akush. 25 no.6:46 Je '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(DRUGS—PRESERVATION)

ROKACHEVSKAYA, O.P.; VOLOKHINA, A.V.; KUDRYAVTSEVA, G.I.

Copolymerization of hexahydro-p-aminobenzoic acid lactam with ε-caprolactam and ζ-enantholactam. Vysokom. soed. 7 no.6:
1092-1097 Je '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna.

AKHUNBAYEV, I.K., prof.; VOLOKH, Yu.A.

Study of the serum proteins by the method of paper electrophoresis in patients with endemic goiter and echinococcosis. Khirurgiia 37 no.5:79-81 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz laboratorii endemicheskikh zabolevaniy (zav. - prof. I.K. Akhunbayev) Instituta kraevoy meditsiny Akademii nauk Kirgizskoy SSR.
(BLOOD PROTEINS) (HYDATIDS) (GOITER)
(PAPER ELECTOPHORESIS)

VOLOKH, Yuriy Aleksandrovich

VOLOKH, Yuriy Aleksandrovich; AKHUNBAYEV, I.K., akademik, red.; YEFIMOV, N.A., tekhn.red.

[Echinococcus in humans] Ekhinokokkovaia bolezn' u liudei.
Frunze, Akad.nauk Kirgizskoi SSR, 1957. 259 p. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Akademiya nauk Kirgizskoy SSR.(for Akhunbayev).
(HYDATIDS)

VOLOKHIN, A.E. (Asst. Professor, Voronezh Zooveterinary Inst)

"On the Question of the Nature, Classification and Control Measures in the Liquidation of Sterility in Agricultural Animals on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"

Report given at 13th Inter-VUZ (Higher Educationa Insts.) Scientific-Industrial Conference, held February 1956 at Kiev Vet Inst.

Volokhin, A. E.

VOLOKHIN, A. E. (Cand. of Vet. Sci.)

"Middle uterine arteries and diagnosis of the periods of calving in cows."

SO: Vet. 25 (12), 1948, p. 34

VOLOKHIN, A.V.

Volokhin, A.V. -- "Several Questions on the Density of f ( )." Cand Phys-Math Sci, Gor'kiy State U, Gor'kiy 1953. (Referativnyy Zhurnal--Materatika, Jan 54)

SO: SUM 168, 22 July 1954

VOLOKHIN, I.P. (Borisoglebsk)

Need for more extensive specifications in the present price lists.
Shvein.prom. no.1:34 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Clothing industry--Specifications)

L 48591-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T/EWA(c) Pc-4/Pr-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5010235 UR/0183/65/000/002/0075/0076

AUTHOR: Volokhina, A. B.; Koretskaya, A. I.

TITLE: Fifteenth Conference on High-Molecular Compounds

SOURCE: Khimicheskiye volokna, no. 2, 1965, 75-76

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, chemical conference, macromolecular chemistry, heat property

ABSTRACT: The 15th Conference on High-Molecular Compounds, held 25—28 January 1965, was divided into two sections: the first section dealt with the synthesis of new polymers and the second, with polymer modification. Members of 60 scientific-research institutes and institutions of higher learning presented over 150 papers. The plenary session was marked by [illegible]. V. V. Korshak discussed general reactions [illegible] synthesis. He pointed out that yearly [illegible] 50,000 [illegible] polymers, and that it is in the area of polymer syntheses that [illegible] its best results. N. V. [illegible] presented [illegible] problems of industry and science in the polymer area. He noted that the chemical industry is to play a larger part in the five-year

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ACCESSION NR: AP5010235

plan for development of the national economy in 1966—1970. A correspondingly important place is assigned to the production of synthetic fibers. 15

Among the general papers read at section meetings of the Conference, [illegible] M. M. [illegible] was devoted to [illegible] thermally stable polymers. [illegible] measurement methods [illegible] ers at high temperatures. Thermal stability of polymers is greatly [illegible] by structural factors. While the introduction of methylene groups sharply decreases the thermal stability of aromatic polymers, the introduction of phenyl groups at the NH groups of polybenzimidazole has no noticeable effect, and incorporation of boron, phosphorus, silicon or ferrocene links in polybenzimidazole fails to improve its thermal stability. The high thermal stability of N-containing polymers of the polymellitimide type may result from the formation of stable free radicals on heating; the free radicals, in turn, promote cross-linking.

B. A. Krentsel' (Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis) discussed physiologically active polymers, with regard to their synthesis as well as

Card 2/4

to effects of their structure and conformation on their physiological activity. It is desired to reduce their mutogenic effects to a minimum, while maintaining their therapeutic activity. Polymers containing sulfhydryl and imidazole groups offer potential protection from radiation damage.

In discussing basic problems of the synthesis of polymers which contain a system of conjugation, A. A. Berlin (Institute of Chemical Physics) noted the interesting properties of this class of polymers, in particular the paramagnetic properties.

In his paper on the physicochemical properties of graft and block copolymers, N. A. Plate included a discussion of heat-resistant polymers containing rings in the main chain.

Other members reported the synthesis of new polyamidopolysulfamides [illegible] ng fibers with [illegible] sulfhydryl groups [illegible] ting points have been [illegible] Polyv[illegible] [illegible] phosphonimidazole [illegible]

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ACCESSION NR: AP5010235

prepared at the Institute of Macromolecular Compounds; compounds containing pentavalent phosphorus exhibit the highest thermal stability. Synthesis of fiber-forming poly(ethylene sulfide) was reported by B. A. Dolgoplosk. Z. A. Rogovin presented data on the introduction [illegible]de groups into macromolecules of polyacrylonitrile, [illegible], and graft copolymers of cellulose and polyacrylonitrile. Other papers dealt with the synthesis and modification of various linear [illegible] polyphosphates [illegible] [illegible] containing conjugated double bonds. [illegible] figures.

ASSOCIATION: VNIIV

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, GO

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

FSB, v. 1, no. [illegible]

Card 4/4

VOLOKHINA, A.V.; KORETSKAYA, A.I.

Twenty-fifth conference on macromolecular compounds. Khim. volok. no.2:75-76 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna.

ACCESSION NR: AP5016513

UR/0190/65/007/006/1092/1097
[illegible]

AUTH[illegible]: [illegible]; Vol[illegible]; [illegible]

TITLE: Copolymerization of the lactam of hexahydro-p-amino-benzoic acid with epsilon-caprolactam and zeta-enantholactam

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 7, no. 6, 1965, 1092-1097

TOPIC TAGS: [illegible]

ABSTRACT: The authors report on copolymerization of the hexahydro-p-aminobenzolactam (I) with ϵ-caprolactam (II) and ζ-enantholactam (III) [illegible] amides [illegible] molecular weight. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]kayl[illegible]v, and [illegible]. [illegible]ackachevskaya (Vysokomolek. soyed. 5, [illegible]). [illegible]ization of I in this synthesis is of practical interest, [illegible]

Card 1/2

L 62985-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016513

and M. L. Khidekel' (Dokl. AN SSSR, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]). Technical II was [illegible]

[illegible]

and [illegible]catalyst upon the character and yield of the products was observed. [illegible]

[illegible] II or III. [illegible] graphs and [illegible].

[illegible]

VOLOKHINA, A.V.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4983

International symposium on macromolecular chemistry. Moscow, 1960.

Mezhdunarodnyy simpozium po makromolekulyarnoy khimii, SSSR, Moskva, 14-18 iyunya 1960 g.; doklady i avtoreferaty. Sektsiya II. (International Symposium on Macromolecular Chemistry Held in Moscow, June 14-18; Papers and Summaries) Section II. [Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960] 559 p. 5,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: The International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, Commission on Macromolecular Chemistry

Tech. Ed.: T.A. Prusakova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemists interested in polymerization reactions and the synthesis of high-molecular compounds.

COVERAGE: This is Section II of a multivolume work containing papers on macromolecular chemistry. The papers in this volume treat mainly the kinetics of various polymerization reactions initiated by different catalysts or induced by radiation. Among the research techniques discussed are electron paramagnetic resonance spectroscopy and light-scattering interpolation. There are summaries in English, French and Russian. No personalities are mentioned. References follow each article.

Kargin, V.A., and N.A. Plate (USSR). Processes of Polymerization and Grafting on Newly Formed Surfaces 460

Volokhina, A.V., G.I. Kudryavtsev, S.M. Skuratov, and A.K. Bonetskaya (USSR). The Polyamidation Process in the Solid Phase 483

Gelejii, F., A. Stafner, Z. Holly, and H. Szollar (Hungary). Mechanism of the Polymerization of ε-Caprolactam in the Presence of Phosphoric Acid 487

Chrzczonowicz, S., B. Ostaszewski, and Wlodarczyk (Poland). Polymerization of Caprolactam, Enantolactam and Caprylolactam in the Presence of Their Sodium Salts in Nonpolar Solvents With Carbon Dioxide As an Activator 497

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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VOLOKHINA, A.V.; KUDRYAVTSEV, G.I.

Polycondensation reactions in the solid phase. Part 2: Solid phase polycondensation of ζ-aminoenanthic acid in the presence of catalysts. Vysokom.soed. 1 no.11:1724-1732 N '59.
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna.
(Heptanoic acid) (Condensation products)

VOLOKHINA, A. V., KUDRYAVTSEV, G. I., SKURATOV, S. M. and BONETSKAYA, A. K. (USSR)

Protsess poliamidirovaniya v tverdoi faze
Polyamidation reaction in the solid phase
IUPAC S II:465-71

report presented at the Intl. Symposium on Macromolecular Chemistry, Moscow, 14-18 June 60.

VOLOKHINA, A.V.; BOGDANOV, M.N.; KUDRYAVTSEV, G.I.

Polycondensation reactions in the solid phase. Part 3: Polycondensation of n-aminoalkylphenylalkanecarboxylic acids in the solid phase. Vysokom.soed. 2 no.1:92-96 Ja '60.
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna.
(Condensation products) (Acids, Organic)

VOLOKHINA, A.V.; KUDRYAVTSEV, G.I.; RAYEVA, M.V.; BOGDANOV, M.N.; KALMYKOVA, V.D.; MANDROSOVA, F.M.; OKROMCHEDLIDZE, N.P.

Polycondensation of diamine salts of terephthalic and hexahydroterephthalic acids in the solid phase. Khim. volok. no.6:30-33 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskustvennogo volokna.

VOLOKHINA, A. V.

"Investigation of the Process of Polymerization of Cyclic Acetals." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Textile Inst, Min Higher Education USSR, Moscow 1954. (KL, No 1, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (13)
SO: Sum. No. 598, 29 Jul 55

SKURATOV, S.M.; STREPIKHEYEV, A.A. [deceased]; SHTEKHER, S.M.; VOLOKHINA, A.V.

Polymerization enthalpy of cyclic formals. Dokl. AN SSSR 117 no.2: 263-265 N '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova. Predstavleno akademikom A.A. Balandinym.
(Enthalpy) (Acetals)

S/190/62/004/012/008/015
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Volokhina, A. V., Fabrichnyy, B. P., Shalavina, I. F.,
~~Gol'dfarb, Ya. L.~~

TITLE: Polymerization of C-ethyl and C-propyl substituted enantholactams

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 4, no. 12, 1962, 1829-1832

TEXT: The susceptibility of ζ-ethyl-ζ-enantholactam and of ζ-n-propyl-ζ-enantholactam to polymerization was investigated. Synthesis: The lactam of δ-(3-aminothienyl-2)-valeric acid, or the lactam of δ-(3-amino-5-methylthienyl-2)-valeric acid was obtained from 2',3'-thiopheno-1,2-cycloheptan-3-one oxime or from 5'-methyl-2',3'-thiopheno-1,2-cycloheptan-3-one oxime by Beckmann rearrangement in the presence of benzene sulfochloride. At the same time the sulfur was eliminated with skeleton nickel, and the double bonds of the thiophene ring were hydrogenated. The polymerization was carried out at 220-280°C with 2% H_2O as catalyst in N_2 atmosphere. Solid, glass-like substances with m.p. 170°C were obtained, which can be

Card 1/2

Polymerization of C-ethyl and...

S/190/62/004/012/008/015
B101/B186

pulled out to filaments at 175°C and from the hot alcoholic solution of which films can be formed. The polymer yield was more than 99%, the intrinsic viscosity reached 0.50 for the ethyl derivative, and 0.30 for the propyl derivative. Conclusion: In contrast to the seven-membered caprolactam ring, the polymerization susceptibility of the eight-membered enantholactam ring is not affected by substituents.. There is 1 figure. The most important English-language reference is: H. K. Hall, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 80, 6404, 1958.

√

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Fibers); Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo AN USSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N.D.Zelinskiy AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 7, 1961

Card 2/2

45397
S/190/63/005/002/008/024
B101/B102

15.8050

AUTHORS: Volokhina, A. V., Kudryavtsev, G. I., Mikhaylov, N. V., Rokachevskaya, O. P.

TITLE: Study of ring copolymerization. I. Copolymerization of α-piperidone with ε-caprolactam

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 5, no. 2, 1963, 206-211

TEXT: The possibility was studied of obtaining high-molecular fiber-forming polyamides on the basis of α-piperidone by copolymerizing it with ε-caprolactam (CL). Two techniques were applied: (1) Copolymerization at 40-45°C, 1-2 mm Hg, CL content 0-80%, and at 90°C with 90 and 100% CL; (2) in nitrogen atmosphere at 100, 120, and 160°C. The catalysts used were 2.5 mole% potassium and 1.2 mole% N-acetyl piperidone. Results with process (1): At 40-45°C, the polymerization time was 6 hrs, at 18-20°C 18 hrs, the yields (~ 60%) and m.p. of the copolymers depended on the composition and were always higher than in the homopolymers. Mutual activation of piperidone and CL was observed. With equimolecular component

Card 1/3

ratio the m.p. decreased to ~0°C, so that copolymerization ensued at room temperature. The maximum yield was obtained with 40% piperidone and 60% CL. With equimolecular component, ratio the copolymer contained equally equimolecular parts of the components. Results in process (2): The yield increased with rising CL content. α-piperidone in itself and its 80-90% mixture with CL could not be polymerized under these conditions. The m.p. of the copolymer increased with increasing CL content. The optimum yield, 97%, was obtained with 30% piperidone + 70% CL. The polymerization time was 4 hrs at 100°C, 2 hrs at 120°C, 1 hr at 160°C. The melting point increases with rising polymerization temperature and reaches 180-185°C. The molecular weight is not affected by varying the addition of potassium between 1 and 2.5 mole%, but it is reduced when the addition of N-acetyl piperidone is increased from 0.25 to 1 mole%. At ~195°C, a fiber was drawn from the copolymer melt having an intrinsic viscosity of 0.6, which had 400-500% elongation at room temperature. The increase in reactivity of the α-piperidone in the presence of CL is due to thermodynamic and kinetic particularities of the process, which must be further investigated. There are 4 figures and 1 table. The most important English-language reference is: N. Joda, A. Mijake, J. Polymer Sci., 43, 117, 1960.

Study of ring copolymerization. ... S/190/63/005/002/008/024
B101/B102

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Fibers)

SUBMITTED: July 28, 1961

Card 3/3

LEVITES, E.I.; VOLOKHINA, A.V.; KUDRYAVTSEV, G.I.

Solid phase polycondensation reactions. Part 4: Solid phase copolycondensation of amino acids and diamine salts of dicarboxylic acids. Vysokom.soed. 5 no.6:875-880 Je '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna.

(Amino acids) (Polyamides) (Polymerization)

Volckhina, A. V.

✓Equilibrium polymerization of cyclic formals. A. A. Strepikheev and A. V. Volokhina. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 99, 407-10(1954).—Treatment of cyclic formals (ethylene, trimethylene, tetramethylene, 1-methylethylene, tetramethylbenzylidene, pentamethylene) with 0.25% camphorsulfonic acid as catalyst leads to rapid polymerization to a linear polymer. The results show that the stability of cyclic formals decreases with the no. of members in the ring in the order 6, 5, 7, 8. Increase of temp. shifts the polymer-monomer equil. toward the monomer, while diln. favors the same result. The wt. proportion of monomer/polymer in equil. is independent of the mol. wt. The cyclic formals do not polymerize in the absence of a catalyst. G. M. K. 62

①

Volokhina, A.V.

5.3831
15.5560

S/190/60/002/01/11/021
B004/B061
82080

AUTHORS: Volokhina, A. V., Bogdanov, M. N., Kudryavtsev, G. I.

TITLE: Polycondensation Reactions in the Solid Phase. III. Polycondensation of p-Aminoalkyl-phenyl Alkane Carboxylic Acids in the Solid Phase

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 92-96

TEXT: The authors previously described the synthesis of carboxylic acids of the general formula $H_2N(CH_2)_m(C_6H_4)_n(CH_2)_nCOOH$ (m = 1,2, n = 1,2,3,4) and their polycondensation (Refs. 1,2). The kinetics of the polycondensation of the following α,ω-amino acids is examined here: p-amincmethyl-phenyl propionic acid (I); p-aminomethyl-phenyl valeric acid (II); p-aminoethyl-phenyl acetic acid (III); p-aminoethyl-phenyl propionic acid (IV); p-aminoethyl-phenyl butyric acid (V); and p-amino-ethyl-phenyl valeric acid (VI). The kinetics of the polycondensation were

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82080

Polycondensation Reactions in the Solid Phase. S/190/60/002/01/11/021
III. Polycondensation of p-Aminoalkyl-phenyl B004/B061
Alkane Carboxylic Acids in the Solid Phase

observed during the reaction by continuous weighing, and the degree of polymerization was established by determination of the separated water. Fig. 1 shows the kinetics of the polycondensation of the above compounds, and Table 1 gives the experimental data. It follows from this that the initial temperature of polycondensation falls with sinking melting point of the amino acid and with increasing content of methylene groups. As regards p-aminoethyl compounds, the temperature range between the initial temperature of the polycondensation and the melting point of the acid decreases with increasing content of methylene groups and with decreasing melting point of the acid. This connection was not observed in methyl-substituted compounds. With increasing content of methylene groups, the polycondensation reaction rate increases. Fig. 2 shows the change with time of the degree of polymerization of compound (I), which is not linear. Table 2 gives the activation energies for the polycondensation of compounds (I) to (VI). There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 4 references: 3 Soviet and 1 US.

Card 2/3

Polycondensation Reactions in the Solid Phase. III. Polycondensation of p-Aminoalkyl-phenyl Alkane Carboxylic Acids in the Solid Phase

S/190/60/002/01/11/021
B004/B061
82080

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna (All Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Fibers)

SUBMITTED: October 9, 1959

X

Card 3/3

S/063/62/007/002/003/014
A057/A126

AUTHOR: **Volokhina, A.V.,** Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Synthesis of polymers by opening of ring

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal vsesoyuznogo khimicheskogo obshchestva im. D.I. Mendeleyeva, v. 7, no. 2, 1962, 140 - 146

TEXT: A short survey and discussion of new methods of polymer synthesis by ring opening which are not cited in other reviews already published is presented. Polymers are discussed in groups related to their chemical structure (polyesters, polyamines, polyamides, polysiloxanes, and inorganic polymers). Chiefly are cited investigations by western authors. Polymerization effected by ring opening and formation of linear polymers is of importance for the production of synthetic fibers. This reaction is also of special theoretical interest. According to A.A. Strepikheyev's theory, polymerization of heterocycles may be particularly important in biological formations of high molecular weight compounds, since chain polymerization, or polycondensation are not probable in living cells. Polyesters can be obtained by polymerization of cyclic oxides, or lactons. Of special interest is the solid-phase polymerization of the latter by

Card 1/2

Synthesis of polymers by opening of ring

S/063/62/007/002/003/014
A057/A126

ionizing irradiation. Copolymerizations of cyclic oxides, or carbonates were carried out recently for the first time. Polyamines can be manufactured by polymerization of cyclic imines, or cyclic urethanes. Polyamides were obtained generally by polymerization of lactams, which processes are of interest for the problems of albumin synthesis. Several organocyclosiloxanes with different substitutes at the silicon atom were prepared and studied by Soviet investigators. The latter observed the effect of the substitute on polymerization degree. Among inorganic polymers are mentioned by the present author polymerization products with sulfur, selenium, and the rubbery polyphosphonitrilechloride. Concluding the present review the author states that it was possible to effect polymerization of cycles which were considered before as not polymerizable, such as paraformaldehyde, α-pyrrolidone, α-piperidone, etc. Principally, any heterochain polymer obtained by polycondensation of bifunctional compounds can be prepared by heterocyclic polymerization. The latter is, therefore, of particular importance for the development of polymerization processes. There is 1 table.

Card 2/2

VOLOKHINA, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Synthesis of polymers by ring opening. Zhur.VKHO 7 no.2:140-146 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

(Polymers)

VOLOKHINA, A.V.

Water content at equilibrium of the vapor phase of the system poly-ε-caprolactam - water. Khim. volok. no.2:16-18 '59.
(MIRA 12:9)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna.
(Hexamethylenimine) (Systems (Chemistry))

5.3832
15.5540
~~5(3)~~

66961
SOV/183-59-5-3/28

AUTHORS: Volokhina, A. V., Kudryavtsev, G. I.

TITLE: Polycondensation Reactions in the Solid Phase. Communication 1. Polycondensation of Aliphatic ω-Amino Acids and Diamine Salts of Dicarboxylic Acids in the Solid Phase

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskiye volokna, 1959, Nr 5, pp 13-18 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the general rules of polycondensation in the solid phase by means of three ω-amino acids (aminoenanthic acid, aminopelargonic acid, aminoundecanic acid) and the hexamethylene-diamine salts of the adipic, terephthalic, and thiodivalerianic acids. The temperature dependence of the reaction was observed by continuous weighing during the condensation process, and by measuring the quantity of water separated out. It was shown that the reaction takes place within rather small temperature ranges (6-15°C) near the melting point of the initial and end products, the temperature coefficient of the reaction rate being rather high. If the three amino acids are compared with respect to the reaction rate of polycondensation at the same temperature, the aminoundecanic acid reacts most rapidly followed by the aminoenanthic acid, the aminopelargonic acid

Card 1/2

66961

SOV/183-59-5-3/28

Polycondensation Reactions in the Solid Phase. Communication 1. Polycondensation of Aliphatic ω-Amino Acids and Diamine Salts of Dicarboxylic Acids in the Solid Phase

being the slowest. With respect to the activation energy, the acids show the same order beginning with the aminoundecanic acid as the consumer of the least energy. As to the polycondensation of the hexamethylene-diamine salts of dicarboxylic acids, it was shown that the higher the melting point of the salt is, the higher will also be the temperature at which the reaction starts, 4 and the wider the temperature range is within which the reaction takes place, the lower will be the temperature coefficient of the reaction rate. If the reaction takes place in the solid phase in open vessels at higher temperatures, hexamethylene diamine will be separated out and, thus, excluded from the reaction. In this way, the reaction equilibrium is shifted to the effect that a formation of higher-molecular polyamides is not possible. The same applies to the reaction in the liquid phase (melt). There are 5 figures, 4 tables, and 10 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: VNIIV

Card 2/2

5 (3)

AUTHORS: Volokhina, A. V., Kudryavtsev, G. I. SOV/20-127-6-21/51

TITLE: Polycondensation of the ω-Aminoenantic, ω-Aminopelargonic, and ω-Aminoundecanic Acids in the Solid Phase

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 6, pp 1221-1224 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The polycondensation of some bifunctional compounds can be carried out, according to data in publications (Refs 1-5), in a solid state. This reaction has, however, not yet been investigated systematically. It is, however, of high theoretical and practical importance, particularly if the monomers, and the polymers obtained from them, are insufficiently heat-resistant. Besides, the said polycondensation apparently represents a basic method of producing polymers which are not fusible, or fusible at high temperature under decomposition, e.g. polyamides containing aromatic or hydroaromatic rings (Ref 6) in the chains of the macromolecules. The amino acids mentioned in the title were made of tetrachloroalkanes (products of telomerization of éthylene with CCl_4, Ref 8). Figure 1 shows the curves of the polycondensation process. From the values of the polymerization degrees of the polyamides determined from the

Card 1/3

number of terminal groups, as well as from the polymer yields, the water quantity can be computed which was separated from a certain quantity of amino acid. A comparison of these quantities with directly measured (weighed) quantities is shown in table 1. The results obtained demonstrate that: 1) the polycondensation mentioned in the title proceeds at a considerable rate within a rather narrow temperature range (6-15°); these temperatures lie near the melting points of the said amino acids (by 5-20° deeper) and of the polyamides corresponding to these acids (by 8-50° deeper). 2) The rate of this reaction has a very high temperature coefficient. 3) The duration of polycondensation in the solid phase at 184° must be 18 h at least if polyamides are to be obtained from the aminoenantic acid with a specific viscosity required for the formation of solid fibers. 4) It is not possible to compare the polycondensation rates of the 3 mentioned amino acids at the same temperature since the temperature ranges of the polycondensation of the 2nd and 3rd acids are different. If the usual kinetic method is applied to describe the reactions in the solid phase, the data indicated in

Card 2/3

Polycondensation of the ω-Aminoenantic, ω-Aminopelargonic, and ω-Aminoundecanic Acids in the Solid Phase SOV/20-127-6-21/51

table 2 and figure 2 are obtained in the computation of the effective activation energies of polycondensation. According to the values of the activation energy, the acids under consideration can be placed into a series: aminoundecanic acid $<$ aminoenantic acid $<$ aminopelargonic acid. This series has no relation to the chemical structure of these acids. As is expected, the activation energy falls rapidly in the presence of a liquid phase. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 9 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Fibers)

PRESENTED: April 15, 1959, by V. A. Kargin, Academician

SUBMITTED: April 8, 1959

Card 3/3

MIKHALOV, N.V.; SHABLYGIN, M.V.; VOLOKHINA, A.V.

Mutual effect of monomers during their copolymerization. Vysokom. soed. 5 no.11:1757 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

VOLOKHINA, A.V.

STREPIKHEYEV, A.A.; VOLOKHINA, A.V.

Equilibrium polymerization of cyclic formals. Dokl. AN SSSR 99 no.3: 407-410 N '54. (MIRA 8:2)

1. Predstavleno akademikom I.L.Knunyantsem.
(Polymers and polymerization) (Methylal)

VOLOKHINA, A. V.

1447 Issledovaniye protsessa polimerizatsii tsiklicheskikh atsetaley. M., 1954. 14 s. 22 sm. (M-vo vyssh. obrazovaniya SSSR. Mosk. tekstil'nyy in-t). 100 ekz. B. ts.-(54 -53 719)

SO: Knizhaya Letopis', Vol. 1, 1955

VOLOKHINA, A.V.

USSR/Chemistry - Polymerization

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 18/40

Authors : Strepikheyev, A.A., and Volokhina, A.V.

Title : Equilibrium polymerization of cyclic formals

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 99/3, 407-410, Nov 21, 1954

Abstract : The state of the following systems was investigated at 100-150° and 10-100% benzene solution concentrations: monomer polymer (polymerization equilibrium) for ethylene-, trimethylene-, tetramethylene-, pentamethylene formals (5,6-, 7- and 8-membered cycles), tetramethylenebenzal, 4-methyl-1,3-dioxane and dimeric 16-membered pentamethylene formal. The only chemical process observed during polymerization of cyclic formals was the redistribution of hetero-bonds in space and the conversion of cyclic bonds into linear. A close connection was established between the stability of cyclic formals and the number of members in a given ring. The effect of temperature on the monomer polymer equilibrium is explained. Eight references: 5-USSR; 1-Swiss; 1-French; 1-German. (1930-1954)

Institution : ....

Presented by : Academician I.L. Knunyants, June 23, 1954

L 12423-63 EWP(j)/EWT(m)/BDS ASD Pc-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP3001160 S/0190/63/005/006/0875/0880 61 60

AUTHOR: Levites, E. I.; Volokhina, A. V.; Kudryavtsev, G. I.

TITLE: Solid phase polycondensation. 4. Solid phase copolycondensation of amino acids and the diamine salts of dicarboxylic acids

SOURCE: Vy*sokomolekulyarny*ye soyedineniya, v. 5, no. 6, 1963, 875-880

TOPIC TAGS: polycondensation, copolycondensation, amino acids, diamine salts, dicarboxylic acids, copolymers

ABSTRACT: The present work is a continuation of earlier investigations by the authors. It involves the study by the gravimetric method of the kinetics of copolycondensation of four pairs of polyamide-forming monomers, namely, aminoenanthic acid (AA) with hexamethylenediamine adipate (HDA), piperazine adipate (PA) with p-aminoethylphenylpropionic acid (PAPP), hexamethylenediamine adipate (HDA) with the decamethylenediamine salt of hexahydroterefthalic acid (DDHTA), and hexamethylenediamine adipate (HDA) with hexamethylenediamine isophthalate (HDIP). The basis for assigning a particular amine to a specific pair hinged on closely matched rates of polycondensation at the same temperature. The end products of the reactions were solid masses, which readily disintegrated into a powder. It was found

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L 12423-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3001160

that at 156.5C the polycondensation of AA and HDA partly proceeded in the melt phase, the actual melting point of the mixture being 172-173C, while that of its constituents is 193-194C and 195C. For PA and PAPP, the homopolymers of which are practically not fusible, the reaction proceeds via melt at a temperature exceeding 235C, and for HDA and DDHTA at over 156C. The copolycondensation process for HDA and HDIP in a 1:1 ratio proceeds at 169C in the solid phase, and, having reached 62% of its total potential, it practically stops there. It is assumed that only HDA reacts at this point, which is confirmed by analysis of the resulting polycondensate. The composition of the obtained polyamides was studied by means of chromatography, and their solubility in various solvents was investigated. It was found that the 1:1 copolycondensation product of PA and PAPP was soluble in tricresol, while none of the constituent homopolymers were. The chromatographic investigation of the copolycondensation products revealed their structure as that of copolymers with a statistic distribution of monomeric units. This was established for the AA and ADA as well as HDA and DDHTA copolycondensation products. It is concluded that the reaction under investigation yields a true polyamide and not a mixture of homopolyamides. Orig. art. has: 5 charts.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuzny*y nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Artificial Fibers)

Card 2/2

VOLOKHINA, A.V.; FABRICHNYY, B.P.; SHALAVINA, I.F.; GOL'DFARB, Ya.L.

Polymerization involving ethyl- and propyl-substituted
enantholactams. Vysokom. soed. 4 no.12:1829-1832 D '62.
(MIRA 15:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
iskusstvennogo volokna i Institut organicheskoy khimii
imeni N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Azicinone) (Polymerization)

VOLOKHINA, A.V.; KUDRYAVTSEV, G.I.; MIKHAYLOV, N.V.; ROKACHEVSKAYA, O.P.

Ring copolymerization. Part 1: Copolymerization of α-piperidone with ε-caprolactam. Vysokom.soed. 5 no.2:206-211 F '63.
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna.

(Piperidone) (Azepinone) (Polymerization)

L 34098-65 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pt-10 WW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5007428 S/0286/65/000/004/0061/0061

AUTHOR: Pokachevskaya, O. F.; Volokhina, A. V.; Kudryavtsev, G. I.

TITLE: Preparative method for heat-resistant polyamides. Class 39, No. 168434

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 4, 1965, 61

TOPIC TAGS: polyamide, heat resistant polyamide, lactam

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a preparative method for heat-resistant polyamides based on hexahydro-p-aminobenzolactam. In order to increase the molecular weight of the polyamides and give them fiber-forming properties, this lactam is copolymerized with other lactams, such as ε-caprolactam or ε-enantholactam. [SM]

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskustvennogo volokna (All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Man-Made Fibers)

SUBMITTED: 28Feb63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 3210

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(Benzothiazoline) (Halides)

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(Methane) (Cracking process)

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AUTHOR: Pashchenko, D. I.; Vtorygin, S. M.; Kleymenov, N. A.; Markevich, A. M.; Volokhonovich, I. Ye.; Nosov, E. F.; Zorina, L. B. 5 B

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TITLE: Preparation of polytetrafluoroethylene, 7,44,55 Class 39, No. 178104 15 [announced by Institute of Chemical Physics, AN SSSR (Institut khimicheskiy fiziki AN SSSR)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 2, 1966, 95

TOPIC TAGS: polytetrafluoroethylene, polymerization, polymerization initiator

ABSTRACT: A method of preparing polytetrafluoroethylene through polymerization of tetrafluoroethylene under ultraviolet light in the presence of initiators is described. In order to obtain polymers with an extensive surface area, perhalogenated freons are proposed for use as initiators. [LD]

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From experience with work in collective farm maternity homes in Chernovtsy Province. Sov. zdravookhr. 22 no.3:50-54 '63 (MIRA 17:1)